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moval from it. Its three species agree in habit, in their annual root, their few-flowered heads, their yellow rays (always 5) which are not open much after sunrise, and in their akenes, both of ray and disk, being wholly destitute of pappus.

An Imperfectly-described Phalloid.

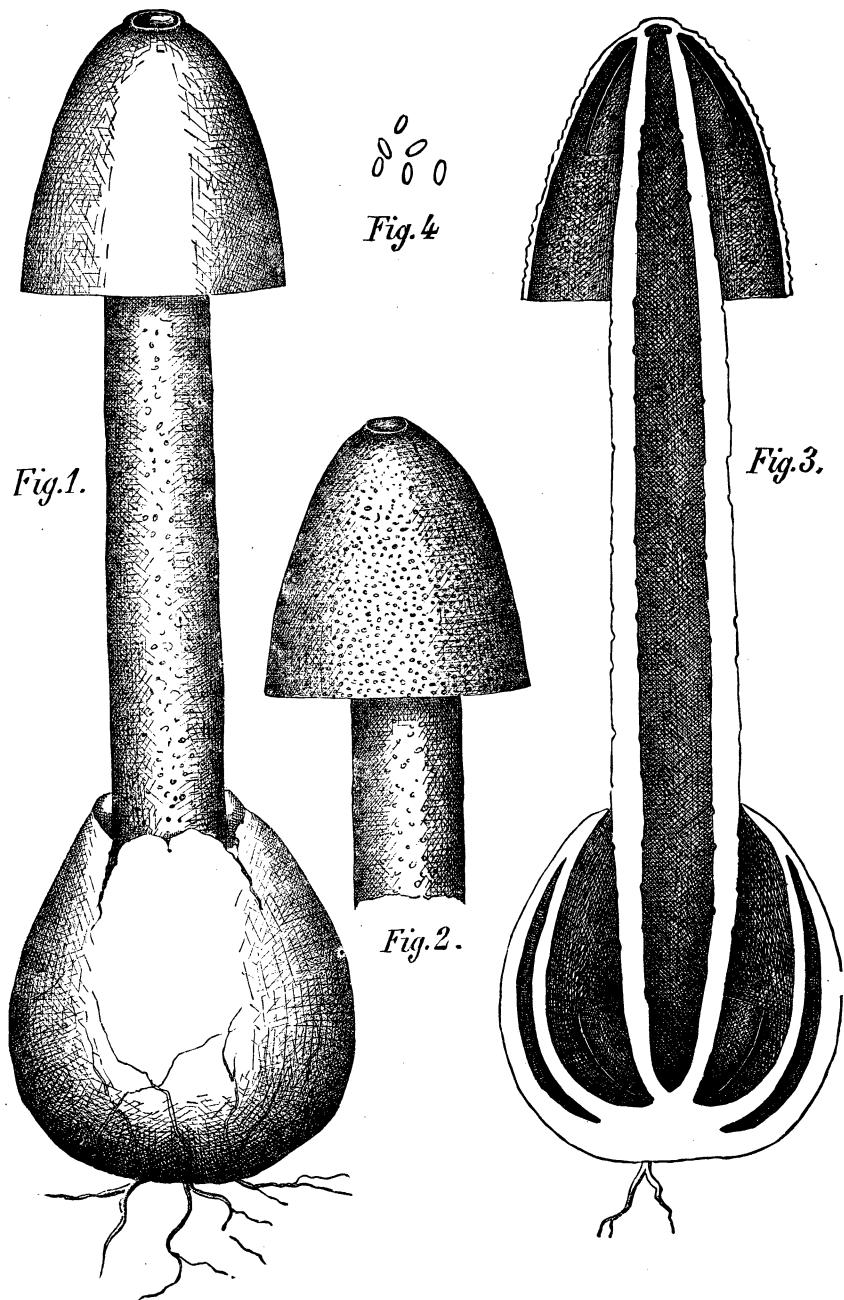
By CHARLES H. PECK.

(Plate xxv.)

The description of *Phallus Ravenelii*, B. & C., as published in *Grevillea*, Vol. ii, p. 33, is somewhat imperfect, and efforts to identify the specimens by it are likely to be unsatisfactory and perplexing. I could not myself feel fully satisfied that my specimens belonged to this species until, through the kindness of Mr. H. W. Ravenel, who first collected specimens of it, and for whom it was named, I was permitted to see the manuscript description which he made of it at the time of its discovery. His description is so full and agrees so accurately with my specimens that there is no longer any room for doubt concerning their identity, nor concerning the real characters of the species. The growing interest in these curious plants, and the desirableness of having the specific characters fully published, must be my apology for the notes here given.

Phallus Ravenelii is furnished with an indusium or veil, although the published description makes no mention of it. This omission, however, has been supplied by Prof. W. G. Farlow in his remarks concerning this species in the *Bulletin* of the Bussey Institute, 1878, p. 247; and the presence of the veil is also indicated in the *TORREY BULLETIN*, Vol. vii, p. 11, where Mr. W. R. Gerard has listed this species, with several others, in the section *Hymenophallus*, whose chief distinguishing characteristic is the veil. In our other indusiate species the veil is so large that it depends below the margin of the pileus in a conspicuous manner; and it is generally net-like in structure because of its numerous perforations. In this species the veil is without perforations and is divided into two parts, one of which is attached to the top of the stem and is concealed beneath the pileus, while the other is attached at the base of the stem and is concealed within the bulb. Sometimes there is also a small intermediate fragment which adheres to and surrounds the middle of the stem, but this is unusual. According to Mr. Ravenel's observations, while the stem and pileus are yet encased within the bulb these two parts of the veil are united, but as the stem elongates they are torn asunder, the one being carried up with the pileus, the other remaining in the bulb.

In *P. indusiatus*, *P. duplicatus* and *P. impudicus* the denuded pileus is coarsely reticulate-pitted, resembling in some degree the pileus of morels (*Morchella*), but in this species its structure is very different. In the description, the pileus is said to be "even," but in reality it is full of minute cells or cavities and has a cellular-spongy structure similar to that of the stem. These cavities or perforations in the upper or exterior surface are smaller than those of the lower or interior surface. They become visible when the spores have disappeared.



PHALLUS RAVENELII, Berk. & Curt.

In some specimens the perforation or umbilicus at the apex of the pileus is rather large, with a broad margin, giving a truncate appearance such as is ascribed to the species; but in many specimens the apex is more rounded or obtuse, and would not be regarded as truncate. The apical perforation, which in other species communicates with the interior of the stem, in this one is closed, at least in recently developed specimens, although specimens are sometimes found in which the closing membrane has disappeared and the pileus is clearly perforate. This membrane, however, when present, is so depressed or sunk below the surface that it is liable to be overlooked. It makes the pileus umbilicate rather than perforate. Possibly it was this peculiarity of structure that led Rev. C. Kalchbrenner in his paper on New or Little-known Phalloidei, p. 16, to place this species with the *Cynophallus*. Whether this and the other peculiarities of structure already pointed out warrant the separation of this species from the other *Hymenophallus* or not I leave for other mycologists to decide. The noticeable characters of this species may be grouped together thus :

Bulb ovate, pinkish, sometimes marked by a few irregular, elevated lines or wrinkles, after rupturing slightly split on the margin; pileus conical or ovate-conical, at first covered, except at the apex, by the olive-green spore-stratum, minutely cellular-spongy, umbilicate at the apex, whitish when denuded; stem cellular-spongy, hollow, subcylindrical, tapering upwards within the pileus and surrounded at the top by a short, entire, pendent membranous veil, also tapering downwards within the bulb and surrounded at the base by a similar cup-shaped veil, whitish; spores narrowly elliptical, .00016"—.0002" of an inch long, about half as broad.

Plant 4-6 inches high, pileus 1-1.5 inch high, stem 5-7 lines thick. The plant has a wide range. Specimens have occurred in South Carolina, Wisconsin, Ohio, Connecticut, Vermont and New York. It has been found growing in fallow land, among rubbish in open waste-places, among fallen leaves in dry woods and in "cedar swamps." It occurs from September to December. It was discovered by Mr. Ravenel in 1846, but appears to have remained unpublished till 1873.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.—Fig. 1, a fully developed plant of *Phallus Ravenelli*, B. & C. Fig. 2, the upper part of a stem and its denuded pileus. Fig. 3, vertical section of a plant showing the interior surfaces of the bulb, stem and pileus, and the position of the two parts of the veil. Fig. 4, six spores x 400.

A New Crucifer from Mexico.

By M. E. JONES.

DRABA UNILATERALIS, n. sp.—Annual, branching at the base and sending out numerous, horizontal, very slender, runner-like branches, 3'-10' long, which are leafless except at the very base. Leaves obovate or oblanceolate, petioled (except the uppermost), sometimes 1-3-toothed, densely stellate-pubescent. Sometimes the whole plant is densely stellate-pubescent, even to the sepal and pods; but usually the ends of the longest branches, with their flowers and pods, are